



## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.Porz. inclusive  
of bottles.

SODA WATER	170
Do. (Bombay, bottles)	180
POTASH, SELTZER & B.P. SODA	180
LEMONADE	180
TONIC WATER	180
LITHIA WATER	180
GINGER ALE	180
SARSAPARILLA	180
LEMON SQUASH	180
RASPBERRYADE	180
STONE GINGER BEER	180

Bottles returned in Good Condition are  
allowed for at the Rate of \$1.20 per doz.

## SYPHONS.

per doz.

SODA WATER	\$19.60
POTASH SELTZER & B.P. SODA	19.80
LITHIA WATER	20.00

Eighteen Dollars per dozen is allowed on  
SYPHONS returned in Good Condition.We specially recommend our STONE GINGER BEER, which is brewed from finest  
Jamaica Root by our own special process.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ortocommunications relating to the news columns  
should be addressed to The Editor.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor,  
or for publication, but as evidence of good faith,  
all letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.No anonymously signed communications that have  
been published in other papers will be inserted.Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be  
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that  
hour the supply is limited. Only registered Cash  
Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.R.O., th Ed  
[Editor].

P.O. Box, 88. Telephone No. 19.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VIEUX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20TH, 1906.

THEORETICALLY, it has often been pointed out, the general arrangements for the good government of China are as nearly perfect as philosophy can invent. Almost every human contingency is provided for. We need not recapitulate the points, nor trouble to show all the ways in which practice falls short of precept. Professor Giles has recently called attention very interestingly to the Chinese penal code; and as this is one of the directions in which Chinese reformers have lately been busying themselves, we may hope to dwell profitably for a while upon that. For over two thousand years China has had penal codes, one based upon another, and all harking back to the classified list of nearly fourteen thousand laws and precedents prepared by *Hsiao Ho* in the Han Dynasty. As each alteration would be in the nature of an amendment warranted by experience, or should have been, it is only to be expected that of them it can be said, "There are many things in Chinese law which in theory appeal to the judicial mind as being almost all that might be desired." In practice, however, the corruption and the ignorance that have made an ideal form of government a vain thing have also made the administration of Chinese law a byword. When Professor Giles explains that no mandarin ever attempted to master the vast agglomeration of statutes in the present code, preferring to depend upon an expert adviser, he might also go on to say that even were the agglomeration less vast, a like disinclination to study it would be evident. Although bribery is a very serious offence indeed, death by strangulation being the specified

Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India regarding the adulteration of wheat and measures which might be taken to secure the export of cleaner grain.

The total output of cotton yarn (20's) during May in Japan amounted to 20,436 bales, an increase of 300 bales on the figure for the preceding month, and the output of 16's was 30,103, an increase of 1,950 bales.

A Court of Inquiry will assemble at 10 a.m. on 21st instant at the Sub-Marine Mining Office, Wellington Barracks, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the loss of stores, in accordance with paragraph 340 King's Regulations.

penalty for accepting "eighty taels for an unlawful, or a hundred and twenty for a lawful object", it is notorious that in China the "weight of evidence" has too often been the weight of monetary offerings. False witnesses, also, have never been difficult to get, notwithstanding that the punishment for a detected case of this kind is to be, according to the law, heavier than the punishment meted to the person charged supposing his guilt established. Often these miscarriages of justice, or more correctly, carriages of injustice, have been harboured and well understood on the spot; but as we recently pointed out, in pre-telegraph days many things could happen before an appeal could reach the higher authorities, and the rule for men of common sense seems to have been to "grin and bear it". A very unjust official might, according to an ancient custom, be bitten to death by an enraged community; but it is obvious that for such a purpose there would have to be a unanimity which we suppose a smart man could easily find means to prevent. Even now, in 1906, when telegraph wires are rapidly bringing the Central Government into immediate touch with all parts of the empire, we have daily instances of the ineffectiveness of the control really wielded by Peking. The affair at Amoy yesterday, for instance. Professor Giles is said to believe that torture, though not unknown in China, exists there practically in name only. We do not know how general the practice should be to satisfy him that it exists in fact; but there is a well-informed committee in Hongkong which evidently believes that torture was judicially practised quite recently. Decrees from the Throne, abolishing it, and also abolishing decapitation as a method of capital punishment, have appeared; and in certain places are known to have been ignored. With the system of Censors and talebearing, one official memorialising against another, it might be expected that Peking had found a means of effectively checking malpractices by provincial officials. Memorials in plenty we hear of, and occasionally degradations in consequence; but in many instances it would seem that Peking was too busy to attend to them, and abuses continue unchecked, while the wicked flourish. His Excellency Wu Ting-fang himself, the leading spirit in the reform of the penal code, has been greatly disengaged by the disobedience of the officials who cling to old ways. These Decrees were doubtless easily put forth, with a view to furthering the Chinese ambition for the abolition of extra-territoriality; and it may possibly be that apart from that object the high authorities are not greatly concerned as to their strict observance. It is superfluous to say that until such Decrees appear to be a real force in the land, the dream of China for the Chinese must continue to wait its fulfillment.

One consideration suggests itself which is relevant more to our observations made yesterday than to the present discussion. It is the apparent inconsistency of the severely brutal Chinese legal penalties with the Chinese abhorrence of soldiering. The refinements of torture described in the Chinese penal code help to confirm the impression that the Chinese are physically harder than Europeans, more callous to suffering. Yet it is notorious that they shrink from anything like fighting on an equality. The history of torture reveals the truth that torturers need not be warriors. The soft, effeminate, physically degenerate have always been ingeniously cruel. A befooled priest of old would continue the racking process where a battle-scarred man would turn away disgusted. So the mandarin who could sit unmoved while a mere child was being accidentally wounded its parent would scuttle away like a squawking hen and leave his hired retinue to face a small band of robbers. The manly knock of giving and receiving blows is a vastly different thing to the ability to countenance torture where no resistance is likely. China undoubtedly possesses the manlier material, but we doubt if it possesses those who are fit to develop and lead it.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India regarding the adulteration of wheat and measures which might be taken to secure the export of cleaner grain.

The total output of cotton yarn (20's) during May in Japan amounted to 20,436 bales, an increase of 300 bales on the figure for the preceding month, and the output of 16's was 30,103, an increase of 1,950 bales.

A Court of Inquiry will assemble at 10 a.m. on 21st instant at the Sub-Marine Mining Office, Wellington Barracks, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the loss of stores, in accordance with paragraph 340 King's Regulations.

There were only five cases of plague yesterday. One fatal case was a Portuguese. The total number is now 803.

Dr. Stan Hedin, after six months, has completed his journey across Asia Minor and Persia and is now staying at Simla, where he hopes to make arrangements for crossing Tibet.

A Chinaman reported at the Chekwan Police Station on Monday that as he was journeying from Chekwan to Sanchuan he was held up by four armed robbers who bound him, relieved him of all he possessed \$28—and departed into Chinese territory.

Messrs. E. S. Kadore & Co. courteously inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advice from Singapore advising that the crushing for the past four weeks of the Raab Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., is 780 tons, smelted gold from 5,800 tons ore.

Those who were interested by the recent prize-fight pictures will be further interested by the following reference to one of the principals, taken from an American paper.—Terry McGovern and Jimmy Britt signed articles on June 14th for a fight to be pulled off in the near future. The conditions of the mill have been made so liberal that each man will have an opportunity to show the best that is in him. Neither of them want to be known as a has-been and they intend to prove that they are still very clever masters of the pugilistic art. In their last encounter Britt was the victor, but McGovern has always held that he can beat the Western boy under conditions that are equal to both.

Manila is to have a new industry if the plans of a number of her capitalists do not go awry. The first step in this direction was taken, says the local *Times*, in 1903, when permission was granted by the Insular Collector of Customs to E. Zobel, director of the Ayala Distillery, to bring into Manila under contract six Japanese glass-makers. The second step was completed a few days ago when six master glass-makers arrived on the steamer *Yamata Maru* from Japan. These men were brought to Manila with the purpose of establishing a glass works and an establishment for the manufacture of vitrified ornamental bricks and porcelain ware, the raw materials for which are found in the Philippines Islands in abundant quantities.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A GRUESSOME CUSTOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 19th June.

Sir,—It is not quite the fact that the order of "boiling the bones" has been out of use in China for 500 years, as stated in your yesterday's extract from the *Shanghai Times*. A somewhat similar case occurred at Hankow in 1882. A death by suspected poisoning occurred a little farther up the river and the parties concerned being influential, a commission was sent from Peking to enquire into the matter. The body after a year's burial was exhumed and sent down to Hankow for trial. A temporary kitchen was built outside Wuchang, and water from the middle of the Yangtze being used as meat pare, the "remains" were duly cooked. Then the

story goes on to say that the resulting liquid was tasted by the experts. As a sequel it was said that they were all very sick. One of the tests was—whether there were black marks on the bones or not; and to the best of my recollection the result was inconclusive, the operation having been spoiled by the officer who conducted the affair putting salt in the water. He was severely punished for this mistake. Some of the judges held one opinion and some another and they sailed away from Hankow under a salvo of guns. I happened to be arriving at Hankow at this juncture after a long absence, and my enquiry as to the occasion of the noise brought forth this story.

Yours truly,  
L.

## A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

June 19th.

Sir,—You will be conferring a favour and a boon to the congregation of the St. Joseph's Church in Garden Road by granting me a small space in your valuable paper to draw the attention of the members of the Sanitary Board to a grave nuisance which has been allowed to go on now for a considerable time. I refer to the heap of rubbish which has been accumulating on a vacant piece of Government ground at the rear of the St. Joseph's Church. I understand that the rubbish consists of the sweepings of the Public Gardens dumped there by the gardeners, perhaps without the consent or knowledge of the Superintendent of the Botanical Department.

The heap of rubbish was saturated with rain water for months and is in various stages of decomposition, and now with the blazing sun shining on it, emits an offensive smell and breeds all sorts of insects, mosquitoes, flies, etc.; in fact, entomologists and especially members of the Sanitary Institute have a rare opportunity to prosecute their researches in this spot. Why has this been allowed to go on for so long by the Sanitary Board inspectors? Because the offence happens to be committed by Government servants?

Yours truly,  
HYGIENZ.

## TELEGRAMS.

## ["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## DEATH OF A CHESS CHAMPION.

LONDON, June 19th.

Pillsbury is dead.

(Harry N. Pillsbury, the American chess player, was born at Somerville near Boston, Mass., in 1872. He won the World's Chess Championship in the Hastings tournament in 1892, was second at Vienna in 1898, and has been first American Champion since 1898.)

## AMERICAN MEAT SCANDALS.

LONDON, June 19th.

The Committee of Investigation agree with President Roosevelt that inspection of the factories is necessary.

## REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 19th.

There is a heavy fall in Russian securities.

The Jews are leaving the country in great numbers.

## INTERNATIONAL FRATERNALISM.

LONDON, June 19th.

Sixty German editors are visiting London.

## SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 19th.

A conference of colonial shipping interests is announced.

## [LEUTER'S SERVICE.]

## RUSSIA.

London, June 17th.

Fighting and sacking continues at Brestostok and martial law has been proclaimed. The outbreak is disastrously affecting the Bourses and a heavy fall has taken place in Russia. Moscow is in a very unsettled state and street demonstrations occur daily. The troops have been increased at the factory quarters in St. Petersburg.

## THE NATIVE REBELLION IN NATAL.

London, June 17th.

More of the Zulu chiefs are surrendering and it is expected that the majority of the rebels will come in by the 19th instant. Only two of the important chiefs are now in rebellion.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the next meeting on Thursday, 21st June, at 2.30 p.m., the following resolution will be proposed by the Attorney-General:—

"1. Resolved that the resolution regarding the running of workmen's cars by the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company, Limited, passed by the Legislative Council on the 15th September, 1904, be rescinded as from to-day.  
2. Resolved that until further notice the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company, Limited, shall provide the following number of cars every morning and evening, at such hours not being later than 7 a.m. nor earlier than 5.30 p.m., as the Company shall think most convenient for artisans, mechanics and daily labourers, at fares not exceeding 2 cents for the return journey and 3 cents for the return journey—

MORNING.

From Kennedy Town to Arsenal Street, 2 cars.

From North Point to the junction of Wing Lok Street and Connaught Road, 4 cars.

From Arsenal Street to Kennedy Town, 2 cars.

From the junction of Wing Lok Street and Connaught Road to North Point, 2 cars.

The orders of the day are:—First reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to empower the Governor to grant licences to search for and prove minerals and to grant licences and leases of land for the purpose of working mines and minerals.

Second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the construction and maintenance of certain naval and military works upon and over certain portions of the Crown, foreshore and sea bed situated upon the harbour frontage of the City of Victoria, in this Colony.

Committee of the whole Council to consider the Bill entitled an Ordinance to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of dentists.

Third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the establishment of asylums for the detention, custody and care of persons of unsound mind, and others.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 19th.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUEBLE JUDGE).

## INDIAN MONGOLENDER.

Surein Singh sued A Samad for \$81, money due on a promissory note. On July 1st last year plaintiff lent defendant \$57 on a promissory note, interest to be charged at the rate of five per cent, but it was not stated if this was to be paid monthly or yearly. Plaintiff now sued for the principal plus \$30, charging \$3 per month as interest. For the defence it was stated that defendant had paid interest each month with the exception of the last two months, but when questioned by his Lordship he admitted he had no receipts.

His Lordship—I am always pointing out that without a receipt or endorsement on the promissory note I cannot accept these stories. If you have no receipt you must pay again.

Defendant called a man to support his statement as to the payments made, but his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT).

## ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

The hearing of the charge of manslaughter against Li Sam, who was alleged to have inflicted fatal injuries during a fight between the Li clan and the Chan clan in the Pingtan district was resumed but after protracted hearing the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was acquitted.

## REVIEW

*Chinese Art*, by STEPHEN W. BUSHELL, C.M.G., B.Sc., M.D., London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

This volume, issued under the auspices of the Board of Education, South Kensington, Victoria and Albert Museum, which is the second of a series, deals with a subject of perennial interest to dwellers in the Far East. Dr. Bushell, who was for many years Physician to His Britannic Majesty's Legation at Peking, enjoyed exceptional opportunities not only for collecting Chinese works of art but also of studying all branches of Chinese art. That he did so to good purpose the present handbook on the subject sufficiently proves. Very properly, Dr. Bushell gives pottery first place in his review, and devotes the main portion of his space to this fascinating subject. Like several other authorities he agrees that porcelain was invented in China, and quotes the adoption of its description as "China" as indubitable proof of the assumption. It is at least certain that this class of pottery was produced in the Central Kingdom during the Han dynasty, more than two centuries before the birth of Christ.

Dr. Bushell gives a succinct and interesting review of the development of the ceramic industry in China from its origin and rise to the culminating epoch of the art, as he fittingly terms it, in the K'ang Hsi period, 1662-1722, and the reader is able to follow with satisfaction this little history, instead of having to grope (as in some works on the subject) among dates and periods and Chinese characters, for the facts they require. The illustrations, too, are profuse and well arranged. There are no less than 135 of these, and 110 marks and seals are given in addition. From these, which are fully and accurately described, very good ideas of Chinese pottery can be obtained. The author also goes into interesting details to show how the various styles, colours, and effects were secured. That the Chinese achieved such admirable results during the Sung and Ming dynasties was undoubtedly due to the personal interest taken in ceramics by several of the Emperors, more especially Huan Wu, the first of the Ming sovereigns, and Kang Hsi, under whom, as before noted, the art reached its zenith. It is to be regretted that more intelligent encouragement to further development has not been afforded to the industry at King-te-chou by the degenerate successors of the great Kang Hsi. The wonderful colours and effects in blue and white achieved in that period, of which the celebrated Hawthorn ginger jar in the Louvre collection recently sold for £5,000, is an example, cannot be rivaled or even repeated in these days, and many other ancient triumphs of the art are out of the reach of the modern workmen at the Imperial Potteries. The best efforts at King-te-chou are apparently now directed to reproductions of old patterns; there is neither originality nor improvement in any branch of the art.

The chapter on glass is necessarily brief but very interesting. Dr. Bushell thinks, with reason, that the production of small objects of art in this material was originally introduced into China from Persia. It seems that in modern times the great centre for the manufacture of glass is Po-shan, in Shensi province, where the glass is run into rods, and is sent to Peking, where it is worked up into snuff bottles and other small articles. A number of illustrations shows into what various and elaborate designs this material is worked by ingenious patience. Perhaps, however, this fact is even more signally demonstrated in the wonderful carvings in crystal and jade turned out by the Chinese, some of which could only be accomplished by exhaustless patience and care.

From glass were Dr. Bushell conducts his reader to the enamelling art, and, dealing first with cloisonné, proceeds to describe the process as practiced in China. The Chinese do not claim the independent invention of this art, and it is fairly evident that it was introduced through Arabs from Turkey. The Chinese cloisonné is, in our opinion, inferior to that of Japan, but some of the Ming products are very fine. Proof of this is afforded by the illustrations in the present work. The painted enamel of Canton are well known, but the work now produced is very inferior, and the specimens of the good ware of the time of Kien-lung are rare.

The chapter on jewellery is brief, and will not appeal much to the Western reader, who will not find much to admire in Chinese methods in this department. Celestial taste in the arrangement of jewels being radically opposed to our ideas of what is tasteful or elegant.

To this succeeds a notice of Chinese textile embroidery, and carpet. To the excellence and finish of Chinese embroidery most of our readers will cheerfully bear witness, and of the high antiquity of this art in the Central Kingdom there can be no doubt. China was the first country to weave its silk into patterns, and for ages its development steadily progressed in excellence of fineness and richness of design. Dr. Bushell tells us that a Chinese ceramic author estimates that no less than two-thirds of the designs during the Ming dynasty were taken from ancient brocades or embroidered silks. The remaining third being either derived from native or copied from old bronzes. European designers are perhaps more indebted to China than they are aware, for wall hangings of paper were imported from China as early as the middle of the sixteenth century by Spanish and Dutch merchants and found their way to Great Britain before the end of the following century.

The final chapter is devoted to the pictorial art. In China, as elsewhere, Dr. Bushell remarks, painting has passed through a prolonged period of historical evolution. Its development has been mainly indigenous, although not without an occasional stimulus from the West. Of

these alien influences that of the Buddhist faith has been the most important and enduring; others being for the most part of a transient nature. In the subtlety of their colours, and the lack of knowledge of perspective, the Chinese masters were much akin to the Japanese school. As Dr. Bushell truly remarks, the Chinese painters are first of all draughtsmen and calligraphists. Into his criticism of Chinese painting, which is of considerable length, we are unable, however, to follow. That the Chinese school has its merits, in colouring, in poetic feeling, and in the sure-footed depicting of Nature none who have paid any attention to the subject can deny, but there is, to the Western mind, much that is cramped and stilted in the style, whilst in representation of animal life there is often a touch of the grotesque. The Chinese pictorial art is, however, well worth study, and the interest grows with the application.

## MR. GEORGE MEREDITH ON FREETHOUGHT

Two interesting letters were read at the annual dinner of the National Press Association, held on May 1st at the Monks' Regent Street, London. Mr. F. Clodd presided, and among those present were the Earl and Countess Russell, Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., Dr. F. J. Furnivall and Mrs. H. Bradlaugh Bonner.

Mr. George Meredith wrote from Box Hill:—

"The privilege proposed to me of being among you at your annual gathering this year would have been hailed in acceptance the more readily for the opportunity I should have had to offer my tribute to the memory of George Jacob Holyoake, one of the truly great Englishmen of our time. From his earliest days as a worker he spoke for the poor who could not speak for themselves, and for the instructed he bbold to think for themselves. Much is owing to him that England is no longer regarded as the back-waard country in relation to Freethought, and the term 'Freethinker' ceases to imply a holly reproach, a warning to infants and the craven. Even Churchmen have been known to allude to him with consideration. By sober persistency, the result of a profound conviction as to the truth of his cause, he succeeded at last in conquering hostile opinion; and that being English, it will be owned that he did nothing less than disintegrate a granite rock. Such men as he are the backbone of our land. They are not ennobled in monuments; they have a stouter memorial in the hearts of all who venerate a simple devotion to the oppressed, the labours of a clear intelligence, contempt of material rewards, and unflinching courage."

Professor Ernest Haeckel, writing from Jena, regarding his inability, owing to ill-health, to offer his greeting in person to the members, added:—

"I should also like to express a hope that English and German culture, so closely related, indeed, twin-sisters, as they are, will continue to progress together in completeness. For the good of both nations it is necessary that the dark clouds that now hang over China in each country have brought with them should be perceptibly and finally dispelled."

## DEER HUNTING IN CEYLON

## THE NATIVE WAY

When staying in Ceylon with two friends on their estate, and having heard of the deer hunting by the natives, we decided, says a writer in the *Field*, to have a day with them. We consulted the overseer of the estate, who said he would send guides to the different villages in the province where these native hunters live to tell them to bring their hunting dogs, as they called them, and come to the bungalow in three days' time. On the Friday morning they turned up, 23 of them, with 14 dogs; a more motley pack I never saw, scarcely two of them alike, some black, some brown—in fact, all colours and sizes, and poor, thin creatures, looking as if they had been half-starved. Some showed old warts, which some of them carried, or club it with a heavy stick which we noticed one had.

On arriving at the rest house we found the guides waiting for us, and we started off. They chose as the best a piece of thick jungle about three acres in extent, situated in a plain about half a mile from the main jungle. Between the two the plain was dotted about with clumps of bushes and trees, behind these we hid ourselves as also did the guides with their dogs, some going nearly as far as the main jungle, so as to head the deer off if it made that way, as they generally do. The other guides started to beat the small piece of jungle down wind towards us. We had not long to wait before an wounded a deer, which had been running it, passed a clump of bush and was gone before it was heard, a dog club it with a stick, then he slipped it at. They ran perfectly mad, but the guides followed, uttering most unearthly yells, I suppose to urge his dogs. It was soon passed another guide, who had his dog, this was also slipped, and it joined in the chase. This continued till eight or nine dogs were running it, and being mad and turned in every direction, it was soon quite beat, and set up at bay near a clump of bushes. Not till then did the dogs give tongue. The deer was now slipped and after one or two runs at the ear, and a couple running up, clubbed it on the head with his stick, and another cut its throat. When we got up the dogs were lying about in all directions with their tongues out, the sun was getting hot. It was a spart deer in good condition, with a fairly good head.

## BROTHER ZEBORIAS DEAD

## FORTY SEVEN YEARS IN FAR EAST

A telegram to the *Strait Times*, dated Penang, 8th June, says:—Brother Zeborias of St. Xavier's Institution, at Penang, died yesterday. He was born in 1827, came to the East in 1839, and in 1867 was transferred to Penang, where he became one of the teachers at the St. Xavier's Institution.

He was always much beloved, and devoted himself to the instruction of infant boys on the off of the School.

## CHINESE PENAL CODE.

## AND CHINESE PRACTICE.

One of the most important of the many important changes now being introduced into China is the re-modelling of the penal code upon which His Excellency Wu Ting-fang and some others engaged, says Professor Giles. It is quite plain that if China is ever to secure the condition of extra-territoriality, it will only be possible that she has convinced the foreign Powers that she has a code comparable with those of the West and a judiciary above suspicion of dishonesty in its administration. That this will take time is certain. That the first step to ward off is that now being taken is no less sure. There are many things in Chinese law which in their appeal to the judicial mind as being almost that might be desired, but in practice have much to be condemned. Even in the most perfect paper schemes sometimes fail when put to the test, and as China has been defeated for long, it is not to be wondered at that her penal practice is very different from her penal code.

For the beginning of her judicial system we should have to go back to the days of the Chow, when the Greeks were still round Troy, or Saul was King of Israel. There was certainly an elaborate codification accomplished in the Han dynasty (B.C. 200 to A.D. 200) by Hsia Ho, when no fewer than 379 distinct laws were placed in the state book, with endless additional clauses and quoted precedents. These in the case of capital punishment alone run to 49 of the first and 134 of the latter. Hsia Ho's monumental work has served as a model for all the codes of the various dynasties since his time.

The code at present existing is based largely upon that of the Ming, and is divided into seven sections relating to methods of punishment, officials and their responsibilities, civil and family laws, religious, ceremonial and sumptuary law, laws relating to military organisation and frontier defence, criminal laws and laws relating to public works.

Some legal punishments are docking with the bamboo, imprisonment or banishment, and death by crucifixion or capital punishment. The legal instruments are the bamboo, the scorpion, the iron chain, the wooden maces, and fetters of iron. They are permitted, however, two others at the discretion and on the responsibility of the magistrate: the finger-quebec and the ankle-squebec. These with the bamboo are the "three wooden instruments" so terribly known to the native delinquent. Mr. Giles who seems to have written prior to the recent decree "abolishing" torture, declares that "torture, though not unknown in China, exists there principally in name only."

The Chinese recognize ten "lethal crimes", rebellion, destruction of imperial tombs, treason to the state, patricide, triple murder in one family, sorcery, filial impiety, family discord, official insubordination, and incest. No punishment, it would appear, ever attempts to master the vast agglomeration of statutes in the present code. It relies on the knowledge of a law expert, much as the magistrate in Pickwick did upon his clerk.

The code on fiscal and family law contains many interesting enactments. If a man adopts a son he must be a boy bearing the same surname. A son may not set up an establishment apart from that of his father. Thus the family remains as the national unit. A man may have any reasonable number of concubines but only one wife.

Capital punishment is permitted in two forms—strangulation and decapitation. Recently it has been rumoured that in the new code the latter is to be abolished. It was.

The natives regard the loss of the head as being a far greater punishment than the mere loss of life, since in such cases the dismembered spirit must perform present itself in the other world in the mutilated form. There remain a very considerable number of capital offenses in Chinese law, such as for example the following:—High treason, patricide, and the murder of a master by a slave, which are theoretically punishable by "impaling", the frequency of which Mr. Giles vigorously denounces. Then follow others for which strangulation is the penalty—the theft of more than Tls. 120, robbery, kidnapping by violence, opening a scorpion, homicide, attempted murder, certain medical errors resulting in death, causing to commit suicide, wounding a government officer, striking one in a case of a slave, striking a parent (decapitation), and so on. It is evident that there is no law for reform. The Chinese authorities are as stringently severe. Popular opinion would have it that the "Heihing-pun" is to be found wherever and when there is a yamen, and that the very rare exceptions merely prove the rule. But on paper, at any rate, it is a highly dangerous thing to accept a bribe in China; the mere acceptance of eighty taels for an unlawful, or of a hundred and twenty for a lawful object renders the person official liable to death by strangulation. But this serves only to show how wide is the difference between what ought to be and what is. The main reason why Europeans, British in particular, are loth to go to law is the question of expense. There is in China another in addition. Litigation is actually discouraged to the extent that any person filing a false charge is punished more heavily than the accused who have been held to be guilty. Even if the charge is false in degree only, there is a proportionate penalty, while the authors of anonymous charges (true or false) render themselves liable to strangulation. One of the shortcomings of the present Chinese position is the lack of recognition means for the redress making and punishment of new laws. This will be more evident when we come up for serious consideration in the near future, since the admission of China into the family of nations will impose upon her the duty of keeping up to date in law and of amending them.

On arriving at the rest house we found the guides waiting for us, and we started off. They chose as the best a piece of thick jungle about three acres in extent, situated in a plain about half a mile from the main jungle. Between the two the plain was dotted about with clumps of bushes and trees, behind these we hid ourselves as also did the guides with their dogs, some going nearly as far as the main jungle, so as to head the deer off if it made that way, as they generally do. The other guides started to beat the small piece of jungle down wind towards us. We had not long to wait before an wounded a deer, which had been running it, passed a clump of bush and was gone before it was heard, a dog club it with a stick, then he slipped it at. They ran perfectly mad, but the guides followed, uttering most unearthly yells, I suppose to urge his dogs. It was soon passed another guide, who had his dog, this was also slipped, and it joined in the chase. This continued till eight or nine dogs were running it, and being mad and turned in every direction, it was soon quite beat, and set up at bay near a clump of bushes. Not till then did the dogs give tongue. The deer was now slipped and after one or two runs at the ear, and a couple running up, clubbed it on the head with his stick, and another cut its throat. When we got up the dogs were lying about in all directions with their tongues out, the sun was getting hot. It was a spart deer in good condition, with a fairly good head.

## PRINCESS ENA'S HATS.

## FOURTEEN "CONFECTIONS," ALL BRITISH MADE.

The news comes a little late, but we trust our feminine readers will be interested by the following extract from the *Times*:—"T. S. Mr. Gainborough has been given the task of making the hats—14 in number—which are to form part of the wedding trousseau of Princess Ena of Battenberg. They were on view yesterday at 25, Hanover-square. The Princess has decided that all the materials used in her trousseau shall be of British make, and each article shall be constructed by English workers. Pale pink and blue are the predominating colours, and with the exception of one or two small hats suitable for yachting and motoring, the hats are of the large picture type. Among the more beautiful, and one which will probably create most interest with the general public, is a large loghron with chiffon crown, and soft lining of cashmere tulip under the brim, trimmed with soft pale blue ribbon and large matsumi camellias. Another is a fine tulle paille d'italia, with garlands of pink Lili Franco roses and folio, and a chow of ribbon under the brim; a large bow of pink moire faille ribbon at the back completed it. With this to be worn a pink chiffon robe, the ruchings of which are lined with small shaded button roses. Two large manilla napoleon hats, trimmed with black broad black ostrich feathers, and Louis XV steel buckle, is very handsome. Another equally charming is a large Rose du Barri loghron with ostrich feathers, which have been dyed to match the shot petunia ribbons which form part of the trimming, and the whole as finished in front with two big pink roses. A very pretty pale turquoise blue Jeddah straw is among the daintiest hats, trimmed pale mauve ribbon with shaded hydrangea of opal; that is a cache-pot of the same flowers. To be worn with these various hats, Mr. Gainborough has secured several sunshades of delicate fabrics and colourings, and also one or two beautiful marabout and ostrich feather hats."

## DEATH OF A PRUSSIAN PRINCESS.

We announced in our London telegram the death of the widowed Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia as having taken place on May 12th. The end came suddenly from heart failure at Friederichsruh in Thuringia. Princess Frederick Charles, who was Princess of Altenburg, was born in 1837, and was married in 1854 to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, the brilliant soldier who was known as the "Red Prince" in the campaign of 1870-71. Among the children of the marriage was Princess Louise Margaret, married in 1860 to the Duke of Connaught, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Princess Elizabeth, who was married in 1857 to the present Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and died in 1896; and Princess Marie, who was married first to Prince Henry of the Netherlands and secondly to Prince Albert of Sachsen-Altenburg, and who died in 1888. Princess Frederick Charles, who was noted for her beauty and graceful carriage, had lived in comparative retirement since the death of her husband, but was known to the Berliners, who now failed to salute her as she drove through the capital.

## BROTHER ZEBORIAS DEAD.

## FORTY SEVEN YEARS IN FAR EAST

A telegram to the *Strait Times*, dated Penang, 8th June, says:—Brother Zeborias of St. Xavier's Institution, at Penang, died yesterday. He was born in 1827, came to the East in 1839, and in 1867 was transferred to Penang, where he became one of the teachers at the St. Xavier's Institution.

He was always much beloved, and devoted himself to the instruction of infant boys on the off of the School.

## THE FRENCH IN YUNNAN.

Some of our readers, says the *Calcutta Englishman*, may remember an eloquent and vigorously written article which Mr. James Stuart of the Assam-Bengal Railway contributed a year or two ago to the *Nineteenth Century* and *After* on the subject of the possibility of pushing railways from Assam or Burma into Yunnan and Szechuan. Mr. Stuart wrote as an enthusiastic advocate of peaceful penetration by railways and it is possible that his zeal led him to have a too optimistic view of the situation. Possibly the engineers and financiers were less sanguine.

They may have argued that the French in Tonquin, by throwing a railroad along the valley of the Song-kol, the Red River, would open up means of communication with the sea and Bassein, which could not profitably compete. But it begins to look as though Mr. Stuart was in the right and that a good case for careful surveying had been made out for the French had little progress, and only the other day, their colonial Office seriously considered the advisability of surrendering the concession for a railway into Yunnan which they had obtained from the Chinese Government. It was argued that China, which had only made the concession very reluctantly and under pressure, would probably be obliged to pay for the surrender, (a sum of £26,000,000 was actually mentioned), and that the funds thus obtained might be employed in making lines from India into the Siamese Siam States. We now learn that M. Leyques, Colonial Minister in France, has definitely rejected this surprising suggestion and is resolved to push on with the original scheme. It had been contended that Yunnan, even if it could be breached by rail, was not a very promising field of commercial exploitation. But M. Leyques and his advisers hold that a healthy and cool province containing seven millions of inhabitants will probably develop rapidly when brought into cheap and rapid communication with the sea. Further, the rail, even when it reaches Yunnan, will be half way to the great and rich provinces of Szechuan, with fifty millions of inhabitants, a country not unlike Bengal in its physical characteristic and drained by the upper waters of the Yangtze-kiang. By a railway through Yunnan the province of Szechuan would be 125 miles nearer to the French port of Haiphong than to its present outlet on the sea, namely, Shanghai. The French Government is prepared therefore to endeavor to make Haiphong a rival to the great port of Shanghai. With this end in view, a commission is to proceed to Tonquin to consider the route to Tonquin and the French port of Haiphong, and to the Chinese Government, the Darien route will not be far off to afford the best alternative.

On this commission will be representatives of the French Foreign Office, the colonial agent of the Indian Government, the railway company, and the contractors to whom the construction of this line has been entrusted. It is admitted that there are formidable difficulties in the way of making a railway into the Yunnan plateau. A first track was abandoned (some engineers say, with unnecessary haste) because of the steepness of the hillsides in which the line would have to be cut. The enormous expense of the Suez Canal and the opening of this new water way between East and West will revolutionise the ocean-borne traffic of the world. For that future contingency the Americans are duly preparing, and in a score of different directions, making ready to take advantage of the opportunity which the Darien route cannot fail to afford them. The United States look to establish an enormous trade with China and Japan by means of vessels under their own flag, steaming direct to the ocean port of Shanghai.

The enormous expense of the Suez Canal and the opening of this new water way between East and West will revolutionise the ocean-borne traffic of the world. For that future contingency the Americans are duly preparing, and in a score of different directions, making ready to take advantage of the opportunity which the Darien route cannot fail to afford them. The United States look to establish an enormous trade with China and Japan by means of vessels under their own flag, steaming direct to the ocean port of Shanghai.

The enormous expense of the Suez Canal and the opening of this new water way between East and West will revolutionise the ocean-borne traffic of the world. For that future contingency the Americans are duly preparing, and in a score of different directions, making ready to take advantage of the opportunity which the Darien route cannot fail to afford them. The United States look to establish an enormous trade with China and Japan by means of vessels under their own flag, steaming direct to the ocean port of Shanghai.

The enormous expense of the Suez Canal and the opening of this new water way between East and West will revolutionise the ocean-borne traffic of the world. For that future contingency the Americans are duly preparing, and in a score of different directions, making ready to take advantage of the opportunity which the Darien route cannot fail to afford them. The United States look to establish an enormous trade with China and Japan by means of vessels

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplies for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE Departure of the Steamship

## AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON THURSDAY, the 23rd June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, Kowloon, COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY, originally intended to be put up as the Kwantun Cement Factory, but landed in Hongkong on account of the Russo-Japanese War, will be sold, by order of the proprietor, Mr. Hereditary Honorary Citz. Amoty Chalampiow Tetjukow, of Saigajewo.

## SURPLUS PROVISIONS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of SALT PORK, SALT BEEF, JAMS of sorts, MARMALADE, COFFEE, &c., which on account of the reduced Squadron on this Station are surplus to requirements.

The Stores can be seen at H.M. VICTUALLING YARD and all Particulars can be obtained from the VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER.

W.M. HOGARTH,  
Vicualling Store Officer.

H.M. Victualling Yard,  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. [1282]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG STATION.

REPPRING to the Notice of 20th December, 1902, and subsequent Notices, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that, from 1st July next, the currency equivalent of the Franc will, subject to revision after three months, be fixed at \$0.39, at which rate the charge for all Telegrams will be collected from the said date.

OLAF NIELSEN,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906. [1283]

## TO LET.

LA HASIMDA, East, No. 74, Peak, Furnished, for 3 months, August, September and October next. For particulars, apply to—

C.H. GRACE,  
Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906. [1284]

## POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

## HAITAN.

Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1285]

## POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship  
"HAIMUN."

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at NOON, instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906. [1286]

## POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship  
"SUISANG."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 1st inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1287]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,  
LONDON, COLOMBO, AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Chartered Steamship

## CITY OF DELHI.

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 26th June will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and notice of same sent to this Office before the 5th June, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1287]

## INTIMATIONS.

## WANTED IN KOWLOON.

FURNISHED BEDROOM for Gentleman, in European Family, with or without Board. Address: "J." Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1276]

## REMOVAL.

K WONG TAI LOY, Dealer in Rattan Furniture, Bamboo Blinds, Matting, &c., has REMOVED from 13, Queen's Road to 39, Des Voeux Road, same Building as Messrs. BRUNTON & HEST. Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [1280]

## AUCTIONS

## SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Western Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIQUEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of May and June.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubic partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing wall lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tung Lane and Cleverley Street.

G. A. WOODCOCK,  
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1906. [1257]

## LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1906. [1257]

## FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LAND (20 ACRES) ON SANDAKAN BAY, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to put to Public Auction on or after the 30th June next (unless previously disposed of by private sale) ALL THAT ONE (1) ESTATE OR PARCEL OF LAND KNOWN AS Suburban grant 64, situated in the East Coast District of British North Borneo, on Sandakan Bay (original grant 999 years from 6th day of February, 1889) and having a total area of 21 acres 15 perches. They are accordingly prepared to receive and consider offers for this valuable property. No offer should be less than \$15,000 for the Western half of the grant, which carries with it the benefits of the sublease to the CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD., or \$5,000 for the Eastern half.

Vendors are open to allowing part of the purchase money to remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum if desired.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents for the Vendors.

St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [1258]

## THE

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

## HAITAN.

Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1286]

## POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

## "HAIMUN."

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1287]

## POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

## "SUISANG."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 1st inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1287]

## NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Mr. H. RUTTENEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 26th June will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and notice of same sent to this Office before the 5th June, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1287]

## BANKS.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.  
SUBSCRIBED ..... 1,125,000.  
PAID-UP ..... 562,500.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 135,000.

## BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2½ per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 12 months 4%.

" 6 " 3½%.

" 3 " 2½%.

" 2 " 2%.

" 1 " 1½%.

" 0 " 1%.

" 0 " 1%.

" 0 " 1%.

" 0 " 1%.

" 0 " 1%.

" 0 " 1%.

" 0 " 1%.

" 0 " 1%.

" 0 " 1%.

</div

## INSURANCES

ALLIANZ INSURANCE COMPANY OF BERLIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. (1166)

L'UNION DE PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. (29)

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904. £17,161,299.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 687,500 0 0  
II. FIRE FUNDS..... 3,001,268 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOME &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. (1557)

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. (31)

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

## IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street (1st Street West of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.

## PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEA, JAPANESE ARTIST. Bronzite and Copper Engravings and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

## PRINTING.

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. Prints read by Englishmen.

## CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH. ELEY'S, SCHULZ'S, AMBERITE E and KYNOCK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT &amp; CO. Hongkong, 29th November, 1902. (893)

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD. HONGKONG

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HAVE JUST RECEIVED SHIPMENT OF THE

ORCHESTRELLE Co's. AERIOLA PIANO PLAYER.

ESPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED & GUARANTEED FOR THIS CLIMATE.

The most perfect Piano Player as yet invented.

It has a delicacy of touch only equalled by the World's most famous Pianists and its expression leaves nothing to be desired.

PRICE: \$425.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE &amp; CO., LTD.

York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. (1527)

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1905. With INDEX. Price 75.  
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong 29th Feb, 1906.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship

INDRANI.

Captain W. Gray Williams, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignee of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOME & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 14th June, 1905. (1255)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELTA."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:-

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. *Britannia*. From B. I. S. N. & B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 20th June, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. (1)

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PATROCLUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged from Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 15th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 21st inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 15th June, 1906. (19-10)

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A. A. R.C. and Engineering Code Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK NO. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 96

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 34

DOCK NO. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet

Length on Blocks... 513

Width of Entrance on Top... 88

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 36

DOCK NO. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet

Length on Blocks... 352

Width of Entrance on Top... 66

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 29

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready Short Notice.

1175.

The most perfect Piano Player as yet invented.

It has a delicacy of touch only equalled by the World's most famous Pianists and its expression leaves nothing to be desired.

PRICE: \$425.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE &amp; CO., LTD.

York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. (1527)

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1905. With INDEX. Price 75.  
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong 29th Feb, 1906.

## BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

## SOME COMPARISONS.

The Naval Correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing on May 10th, says: On Wednesday last Sir Edward Grey told the House of Commons that "relative and comparative supremacy" of the Fleet had never at any time been greater than it is at this moment, and that such supremacy is to-day "as much as it ever has been in our history." This is an clear statement, without an atom of doubt or hesitation, that about it, and we may be sure that in making it the Foreign Secretary is only voicing the unhesitating opinion of his naval advisers.

Moreover, the truth is proved by the following figures, showing the comparative strength of the five Great Powers in modern, first-class battleships and armoured cruisers, the type of which, in fact, must depend the outcome of a war between two great naval Powers.

In compiling the table I have included battleships laid down, or since, the N.D. Act of 1889, and foreign ships of corresponding date, and armoured cruisers of the last ten years.

Under "built" I have included ships which have undergone their trials, will very shortly do so. Under "building" ships to be laid down this year are included.

Of the four "armoured" ships of 1906-7 estimates, two have been cased battleships and two armoured cruisers.

Under "building" ships to be laid down this year are included.

Four hundred cases of smallpox have been discovered and the patients isolated.

The Japanese Red Cross Society has decided to despatch a hospital ship to San Francisco.

Members of the "Citizens' Protective Committee" are to be disarmed and shot if they resist.

Thousands of delicately-constituted men and women are suffering from profound mental depression.

Many women who fled from their homes in their night-dresses had afterwards to dress in men's clothes.

The Food Committee is overwhelmed with contributions of provisions, and the perishable foods are causing trouble.

All the British mails which have arrived at San Francisco since the earthquake have been forwarded with little or no delay.

Men of the roughest type have been gently shielding women and children, freely dividing with them whatever they had.

The first order for jewellery received in New York from San Francisco was for 160 wedding rings to be sent as quickly as possible.

There is already a danger of a glut in the labour market. Labourers are making preparations to go to the city in large numbers.

At the time of the earthquake the State Medical Congress was being held in San Francisco, and since then the delegates have been caring for the refugees.

THE DAILY PRESS.

DEPT. OF PRICES.

AS could only have been expected, says the *Standard*, the determined onslaught made upon the Tin market by extensive forward sales from certain quarters—where the view was evidently held that the tremendous rise which had been in progress for months past had gone far enough to justify a reaction—had the effect of accelerating a huge amount of liquidation, as may be inferred from the day's turnover of over 1,200 tons. Another indication to that effect was the fact that Eastern currencies were dropped to 2199 c.i.f., although no important sales took place in either Singapore or Peking. At the same time, it is obvious that further inquiries from legitimate sources were withdrawn for the time being, American buyers having held strictly aloof since yesterday. The market has thus been entirely left in the hands of professionals, while the merits of the positions are for the moment not fully looked into. Sensations downward movement have resulted, attention being chiefly centred in forward metal, which, although showing at one time a considerable rally, dropped as low as £ 88 10s. While the speculative position is undoubtedly healthier after the heavy liquidation, which has afforded great relief to those who are left on the short side of the market, future movements depend largely upon the attitude of Chinese interests in the East. The shipments for the first half of May happened to be heavy, but the out-goings for the month are, nevertheless, expected to be light, owing to the reduced output.

In armoured cruiser construction we are probably building to a three-Power standard. Of our twelve, four launched have been well over two years in hand. One, the *Minotaur*, takes the water three weeks hence with all her side armour in place, a point in completion never before reached at time of launch. Threes will follow in a few months, and threes will be completed in 1908. Of the French four, one was launched last August, two will not be ready before 1908, one not till 1910. Of the German three, two are not yet launched, and one not yet laid down. Of the United States, two are out remote from protected ships, and of the four, two are not yet laid down. In short, in spite of alarms both inside the House of Commons and outside of it, we may well regard with complacency, not only our actual position as it stands at this moment, but also as it will stand at any time within the next two or even three years.

Particulars of considerable interest of some of the new construction are now available. The exact particulars of the two American ships have not been published, but that they will follow the type of the *Dreadnought*, as advocated by Admiral Dewey when giving evidence before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, may be taken as pretty certain. The same influence will guide in the four Japanese, two of which are laid down, and will be called *Satsuma* and *Aki*, and two projected. The six French will be laid down to be of 18,000 tons, with 22,500 i.h.p. and a speed of 19 knots. They will have four 12-inch guns in line of keel, and twelve guns of 9.4 inch mounted in six turrets on each beam. They



OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY" .....	On 21st June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES" .....	On 28th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA" .....	On 5th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ASTYANAX" .....	On 5th July.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARESSES and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON" .....	On 26th June.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"AJAX" .....	On 3rd July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS" .....	On 17th July.
GENOA, MARESSES and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS" .....	On 29th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY" .....	On 31st July.

Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND  
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

## EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via HAMA	"OANFA" .....	On 7th July.

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TEUCER" .....	On 13th July.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIBB,

AGENTS.

[9-10]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO MAIL.  
NINGPO and SHANGHAI ..... TO YOCHOW ..... | On 20th June. || CEBU and ILOOLO ..... | "KAI FONG" ..... | On 21st June. |
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN .....	"KWEICHOW" .....	On 22nd June.
MANILA .....	"TAMING" .....	On 26th June.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIENE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE .....	"CHANGSHA" .....	On 27th June.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to		

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIBB,

AGENTS.

[11]

Hongkong, 18th June, 1906.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	LEAVING	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU" .....	SUNDAY, 24th June, 10 A.M.
AND AMOY	S. TAGAMI .....	at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"JOSHIN MARU" .....	SUNDAY, 1st July, 10 A.M.
AND AMOY	T. OHTA .....	at 10 A.M.
AMPING VIA SWATOW	"MAIDZUO MAEU" .....	WEDNESDAY, 27th June, A.M.
AND AMOY	MELLIN .....	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW	"AKAISHI MARU" .....	THURSDAY, 28th June, A.M.
	K. MOTOHASHI .....	

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[14]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF  
12 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPEROR LINE." Saving 3 to 7 days Ocean Travel

12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER,

21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration)

R.M.S.	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th June	11th July.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 27th June	21st July.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th July	1st Aug.
"MONTEAGLE"	5,560	WEDNESDAY, 18th July	11th Aug.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 1st Aug.	22nd Aug.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 8th Aug.	1st Sept.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the Company's PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS, FAIRLY from the PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60, via New York £62.

Intermediate on Steamers 240, 242.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only to intermediate ports, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class, etc.) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blak's Pier

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL  
LINES.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,  
STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS,

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## STEAMERS

## SAILING DATES:

1906

PREUSSEN	THURSDAY	21st June
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY	4th July
BOON	WEDNESDAY	11th July
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY	18th July
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY	1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD	WEDNESDAY	15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	22nd August
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	29th September
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	10th October
BOON	WEDNESDAY	24th October
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY	

ON THURSDAY, the 21st day of JUNE, 1906, at 5 P.M., the Steamer "PREUSSEN" will leave the Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, or TUESDAY, the 19th June. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June.

Contents of Packages required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class, 251.00; 2nd Class, 91.00; 3rd Class, 33.00.

TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR: return 91.00; 63.00; 33.00.

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG: return 65.00; 44.00; 24.00.

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ: VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR: return 64.00; 44.00; 26.00.

VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON: return 68.00; 46.00; 27.00.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT: Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

## VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONSHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATTPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## STEAMERS

## SAILING DATES

PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY	26th June.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY	24th July.
WILLEHAD	TUESDAY	31st Aug.</td

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Seadlit*, with the German mail of the 22nd May, left Singapore on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here today.

## MAIL WILL CLOSE

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halts	Wednesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)	Express of India	Wednesday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail		
Extra Postage 10 cents.		

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halts	Wednesday, 20th, 11.15 P.M.
Macao	Halts	Wednesday, 20th, 11.30 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Yuchow	Wednesday, 20th, 11.30 P.M.

FOR	PER	DATE
Europe, &c., India via Tutiourin	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.30 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Saigon	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Shanghai	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Anoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Moji and San Francisco	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Macao	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Manila	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Wei-hui-wai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Manila	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Macao	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Tientsin	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Keeling, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yoko-hama, Victoria and Sentle	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Manila, Simpliciano, Friedrich, Wilhelms-ten, Herberstein, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.

FOR	PER	DATE
Europe, &c., India via Tutiourin	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		

FOR	PER	DATE
Manila	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.
Sandakan, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth	Extra	Wednesday, 20th, 11.45 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 19th.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	2/1
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2 1/2	

  

ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	26/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	27/2	

  

ON GERMANY.—	On demand	27/2
On demand	27/2	

  

ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	51/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	52/2	

  

ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	15/2
Bank, on demand	15/2	

  

ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	15/2
Bank, on demand	15/2	

  

ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight	7/2
Private, 30 days' sight	7/2	

  

ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	10/2
On demand	10/2	

  

ON MANILA.—	On demand	10/2
On demand	10/2	

  

ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	10/2
On demand	10/2	

  

ON HAIPHONG.—	On demand	2/2
On demand	2/2	

  

ON SAIGON.—	On demand	2/2
On demand	2/2	

  

ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	6/2
On demand	6/2	

  

OVERSEAS, Banks Buying Rate	9.35	10.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine per tael	13.50	14.00

  

BAR SILVER, per oz.	30/2	31/2
OPium.	June 19th.	

  

Quotations are—	Allowance net to 1 catty.	
Malwa New	1930	to
Malwa Old	1980	to
Malwa Older	3100	to
Malwa V. Old	1050	to
Persean finely ground	1800	to
Persean extra fine	1850	to
Patna New	1850	to
Patna Old	1835	to
Panama New	3794	to
Panama Old	3794	to

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CHINESE MAIL.		
The I.G.M. str. <i>Seadlit</i> left Singapore on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 20th inst., at noon.		
The I.G.M. str. <i>Preussen</i> left Foochow on the 19th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday the 21st inst.		
THE AMERICAN MAIL.		
The P.M. str. <i>Monachus</i> left Shanghai on the 15th inst., at 6 p.m., for this port via Singapore and Saigon, and is here on or about Wednesday, the 27th inst.		

## THE FRENCH MAIL.